various legislative and administrative measures were suggested to States to improve the implementation of ceiling laws and to accelerate the process of distribution of surplus land to the landless. In pursuance of this, States have been requested to consider among other steps setting up of Tribunals under Article 323-B of the Constitution and special benches of the High Court for expeditious disposal of ceiling cases, plugging loopholes in existing laws, identifying be-nami and farzi transactions done with a view to evade laws and to take remedial measures in this regard, review existing exemptions with a view to remove them, reconsider existing ceiling limits, and to strengthen the implementation machinery for more effective implementation.

Exploitation of agricultural labourers

1201. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the exploitation of agricultural labourers;

(b) if reply to (a) be in affirmative, what steps have been taken by the Government to remove the exploitation of agricultural labourers;

(c) whether Government are considering to bring any legislation for the welfare of unorganised agricultural labourers; and

(d) if reply to part (c) be in affirmative, what are the salient features of the proposed legislation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINIS TRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) to (d) Agriculture labour is by and large unorganised and being unorganised, suffer from some dis advantages in the matter of wage pay ments, conditions of work and continuity of employment. There are already legisla tion for providing minimum wages, abolition of bonded labour, regulation and abolition of contract labour, regulation of working conditions of inter-state migrant workers, equal remuneration to women workers, maternity benefit to women workers, to take care of the welfare of unorganised labour, particularly the agricultural labour. Lack of effective implementation of labour laws in respect of agricultural labour and the consequent demand for bringing in a Central legislation for them have engaged the attention of the Government for quite some time. At the 37th Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi on 7th November, 1988, it was *inter alia,* observed that the problem was not one of lack of Central legislation, but more of implementation of the existing labour laws, which cover agricultural labour and if implementation could be strengthened, this would in effect achieve what might be contemplated for in any Central legislation. The Government has also appointed a National Commission on Rural Labour to examine and suggest if any changes in the legislation are required and the deficiencies in enforcement of existing legislation.

Import and, use of harmful insecticides

1202. SHRI HARVENDRA SINGH HANSPAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite Government's decision that no harmful insecticide would be allowed to be imported, some multinational Companies lobbied with some State Governments to revoke the Centre's ban;

(b) if so, the names of the State Governments importing harmful insecticides through private companies to whom import licences were given and which are not being used in the advanced countries; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government in this regard and the steps being taken to ban import and use of such harmful insecticides?